

The Daily Freeman.

EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.
With his hand upon his charter,
And his foot upon the sod,
He will stand—O die a martyr
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

J. W. WHELOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, 1861.

HAVING CHOSEN OUR CAUSE WITHOUT GUILE
AND WITH PURE MOTIVES, LET US RENEW OUR
TRUST IN GOD AND GO FORWARD WITHOUT FEAR
AND WITH MANLY HEARTS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Can Vermont do no More?

The *Tribune* in a recent article urging the loyal States to send forward more troops to the seat of war stated that 15,000 troops would be no more for Vermont to contribute to the Army of Freedom, in proportion to her population, than the number that Arkansas had already set in the field to help make up the Army of Slavery. This is unquestionably true, and it certainly may with propriety be asked of Vermont, as of every other Free State, why she does not give as freely of her resources to save the Government as the Slave States give of theirs to destroy the Republic.

There is need of every man that can now be spared from our farms and workshops to increase and strengthen the army of the North. That army does not yet reach 500,000 men, and until it exceeds that number, a speedy victory is by no means certain. Beauregard's army, if it is not increasing in numbers, is certainly every day becoming more formidable from the drill and discipline which go so far in making efficient soldiers of raw recruits, and will, when next engaged, be even more difficult to conquer than it was at Bull Run. It now requires a large force of Federal troops to guard the fords, and ferries, and bridges along the Potomac from attack by the Rebels, and every day brings rumors of alarms for the safety of Washington. The traitors are unmercifully throwing up earth-works, and mounting large cannon almost within rifle shot of our defenses on Arlington Heights, and if they should capture these defenses, the Capital could not be held a day. Do Vermonters fully comprehend this position in our National affairs?

We complain much of the coldness of Foreign powers toward our Government, and of their ill-concealed sympathy with the Rebels. We scold at the special correspondent of the *London Times* for mercilessly laying bare our weaknesses and exposing our follies, to the quick observation of foreign readers. But is there reason in this? Suppose last November a portion of the French nation had renounced its allegiance to Napoleon III., and taken up arms against his authority. Then let each steamer have brought us news that the rebellion in France was spreading, province after province leaving the side of the Government and joining the traitors, until nearly one-third of France had taken up arms against the authority at Paris. Then suppose we had heard that an army of 100,000 Rebels were encamped within thirty miles of Paris, with their outposts almost within sight of the Tuilleries. Next let us have heard that Napoleon had sent an army against the Rebels, but had met a disastrous defeat, his troops being driven back in disorder, little better than a routed mob, to the walls of the Capital. Let the same steamer have brought news that 75,000 of Napoleon's army, the time for which they had volunteered having expired, had turned their faces at once toward their homes, reducing by so much the army of the Government, and taking from it its very best material. Let the next mail give the information that the Rebels were continually advancing toward Paris, and were planting batteries within five miles of the residence of Napoleon, and were at the same time in almost undisturbed possession of every acre of territory that they had assumed to set free from the authority of the nation. Is it not barely possible, after such a history of nine months' successful rebellion in France, special correspondents and newspaper writers might have occasionally sneered at the magnificent strength, and the "Grand Army" of Napoleon, and intimated that the business of putting down rebellion in France was not getting on very swimmingly? And isn't this just our case?

But there are other questions than these to ask Vermonters. Is there any need that these things should much longer be so? If not, what and where is the remedy?

There can be but one answer to these questions as far as Vermont is concerned. Vermont is able to do more than her proportion of the labor of saving the Government, and if she and the other loyal States contribute but half as freely to support the cause of the Republic as the rebel States do to support their treason, the rebellion will be crushed out in six months. Both as a merciful and an economical method of pursuing the war on the part of the North, 500,000 troops, at the very lowest figure,

ought to be put into the field at the earliest practicable moment. The question of the war costing two hundred millions of dollars, more or less, for the next six months, is of no sort of consequence, provided that amount of treasure can be made to tell effectually in crushing treason; and the quicker it is crushed the better, financially, for the country, no matter what may be the figures of the expense.

Vermont can do something towards this great result which she has not yet done. While we were extremely gratified to learn that more men had been enlisted than were required to fill up the two regiments, which will give Vermont four full regiments in the field, we extremely regret that Gov. Fairbanks does not at once raise the other two regiments which he had authority to do at the extra session. These with the Cavalry Regiment which is to be raised by Col. Platt would only give Vermont 7000 troops in the service of the country, or less than her proportion of an army of 500,000.

The cost of this army to Vermont, or the cost of the United States Army to the Union, is a mere trifle in comparison to the loss of property to the country otherwise caused by the war, by the prostration of business, the depression of prices, and the general distrust in financial matters. As a matter of the most rigid economy, even as a question of dollars and cents, leaving patriotism wholly out of the account, we ought to give at once men and money unsparingly to the Government. The sooner we conquer a peace, the sooner will the Republic move forward again on its old highway of prosperity. Every branch of business will then at once be revived. Our commerce can float again on a peaceful sea. The harvests of Missouri and Virginia instead of being trodden under the feet of hostile armies will again be gathered to fill the granaries of the loyal citizens of the United States. The life blood of the body politic will then flow once more through all the veins, giving strength to every part of the system, instead of as now being compelled to feed and stimulate a single power. Vermonters, if you desire the blessings that shall follow a lasting peace, give now freely, without stint, men and money to make the war short, and the victory decisive and complete.

WORKER THAN SAVAGES.—Language is entirely inadequate to fully characterize the worse than savage dispositions, that could deliberately plan and execute the destruction of the railroad train in Missouri, a few days ago, by which peaceful, inoffensive passengers, and men engaged in the ordinary pursuits of business, were brutally murdered. If anybody thinks martial law, drum-head court martials, and a gallows of the nearest tree are any too good for such murderous villains, we only wish that they may take passage in the next train that is thrown from the track in a similar way in Missouri.

PATRIOTIC GIRLS.—A few evenings ago, some boys at So. Barre built a fire near the stump of an old flag-staff in that village, and "played" that they were burning Jeff. Davis. This very seriously disturbed a female "secesher" near, who attempted to extinguish the flames by pouring water upon them, and, as water was more convenient than fuel and fire, was getting the advantage of the boys, when some half dozen misses appeared in the field as a reinforcement, with shavings and combustibles. A smart conflict with varying fortune was the result, till at last the girls and the fire proved too much for "secesher" and the water, completely routing her, and the discomfited female retired with her bucket, leaving the "Unionists" in undisturbed possession of the field. The "allies" heaped shavings on the flames, had a fine bonfire, and celebrated their victory in grand style.

STATE OF VERMONT.

A PROCLAMATION.

In response to the Proclamation of the President of the United States, I do hereby earnestly recommend to the people of this Commonwealth the observance of the LAST THURSDAY OF SEPTEMBER next as a day of HUMILIATION, FASTING AND PRAYER.

Let us recognize the hand of God in the present national calamity, and deplore before him our own and our national sins, which have provoked His righteous judgments. Let us invoke, with deep contrition, His merciful interposition, and humbly beseech Him to remove from the nation His chastening rod—"for the Lord will not cast off forever; but, though His cause grief, yet will he have compassion according to the multitude of His mercies."

With a confident belief in His faithfulness to those who call upon Him in sincerity and truth, let us unite in fervent supplications that He will give wisdom, and firmness, and judgment to our National Administration; that he will go forth with our armies; that he will turn away backward the hosts of the wicked who have conspired against our government; that he will restore to us the blessings of peace, and so overrule the present sanguinary troubles as to advance the cause of truth and righteousness, and thus perpetuate our national existence and prosperity.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State, at St. Johnsbury, this twenty-sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

By His Excellency the Governor,

ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

GEORGE A. MERRILL,

Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs.

Kentucky and Gov. Magoffin's Message.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 5. The Senate organized. John J. Fiske, Speaker; J. H. Johnson, Clerk. Gov. Magoffin's message says that Kentucky has a right to assume a neutral position, that she had no agency in fostering a sectional party in the free States, and did not approve of a separate action and of the secession of the Southern States at the time. Until recently Kentucky's neutrality has not been seriously agitated by either belligerent power. Lawless raids have occurred on both sides, private property has been seized, commerce interrupted and trade destroyed. These wrongs have been borne with patience, but a military Federal force has been organized, equipped and encamped in the central portion of Kentucky, without consultation with the State authorities, but a short time before the assembling of the Legislature. If the people of Kentucky desire more troops, let them be obtained under the State Constitution.

He recommends the act of last spring amended so as to enable the military board to borrow a sufficient sum to purchase arms and munitions for the defense of the State. The Governor intimates from the President's correspondence, that if he thought the people wished the removal of the Federal troops it would be complied with. He recommends the passage of resolutions requesting the disbanding or removal of all military bodies not under the State authority.

He complains of the continued introduction of Federal guns and the distribution thereof to private citizens. He thinks this source of irritation should be arrested. He refers to the Legislature numerous cases of aggression on private rights by a body of the belligerents where he had not the right or power to afford redress. After discussing the national difficulties, he says Kentucky has meant to wait the exhausting of all civil remedies before she will reconsider the question of assuming new external relations.

"I have never understood that the people of Kentucky will tamely submit to the unconstitutional aggressions of the North; that they renounce their sympathy with their aggrieved sister States, nor that they will approve of war to subjugate the South. Still I cannot construe any of their votes as meaning that they will prosecute a coercive war against their Southern brethren. They meant only that they have still hopes of a restoration and perpetuation of the Union, and until that hope is blasted they will not alter their existing regulations. Their final decision will be law to me, and I will execute every constitutional act of their representatives as vigilantly and faithfully as if originated with myself."

The Governor says in no thought or word he has thwarted the lawful purpose of the people of Ky. He denounces the President's war proclamation as illegal, and therefore his presumptory refusal to demand for Kentucky troops. Citing acts of the administration, he says he cannot give them any sort of sanction.

He protests against the prosecution of the war, and against Kentucky being made the pathway for government or the forces of either of the belligerents, and recommends the Assembly to pass resolutions requiring both belligerents to keep off our soil and respect Kentucky's neutrality. "My respect for State rights and State sovereignty will make me low in respectful submission to the majority of her people, so long as I am a citizen of Kentucky."

Heavy Firing Across the Potomac.

Washington, Sept. 6. A gentleman who returned here at a quarter past one o'clock to-day from Georgetown Heights reports heavy and continuous firing between eleven and twelve o'clock. They counted during that time over one hundred reports. Some of these reports appeared to be in the vicinity of Monson's Hill, and others about Chain Bridge.

Previous to the firing a balloon was visible for one hour over Fort Corcoran, and on its being lowered a bright calcium light was exhibited from a high point. The colors were red, white and blue, being distinctly visible at a distance of not less than seven miles. Immediately upon the light being extinguished firing commenced. The occasion of the firing is not yet ascertained.

Diabolical Railroad Outrage in Missouri.

Hudson, Mo., Sept. 5. Abe Hagar, baggage master on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, furnishes to the *St. Louis Democrat* the following account of a diabolical outrage on that road day before yesterday:

The passengers' express train bound West Sept. 3d, was thrown into the Platte River. The timber over the east end of the bridge over that stream having been burned, the entire train went down, the engine turning over, and the baggage, freight, mail and two passenger cars piled on top. The passenger cars were completely smashed.

I was the only one on the train who escaped unhurt. After getting out of the passenger car I commenced taking passengers that were not killed from the wreck. The conductor, J. C. Cutler, died in a few minutes. Frank Clark, the engineer, had one leg completely twisted and jammed into strings. He died in a few minutes after being discovered. Martin Field, Mail Agent; Charles Moore, fireman; and J. Fox, a brakeman, were killed.

Among the wounded were Mr. Medill, son of Dr. Medill of Ohio, and his wife, badly injured. I could not learn the names of all the passengers.

I went to St. Joseph and got an engine, physician and other necessities for the wounded, and reached the wreck at 3 a. m. The greatest excitement prevails in St. Joseph in regard to this inhuman outrage.

MILITARY.—The St. Albans Company was mustered into the service of the State Thursday. The commissioned officers of the Company are:

Captain, CHARLES G. CHANDLER.

First Lieut., ALONZO R. HIGBURN.

Second Lieut., LOUIS McD. SMITH.

JAMES SMALLY of Sheldon, Vermont, has six sons in the army: one in the U. S. Service; two in the Minnesota second, and three in the Vermont Fifth. So says the *Messenger*.

The Fifth Regiment will soon go into camp at St. Albans, and the Fourth at Brattleboro.

MARTIN FIELD, the mail agent killed in the recent accident on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, was a son of Charles K. Field, Esq., of this State.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE FREEMAN.

8 O'CLOCK, A. M.

From Gen. Bank's Column.

Virginians destitute of Sugar, Salt and Coffee.

Pottersville, Md., Sept. 6.

Intelligence from the Virginia shore state that opposite White House ford near the mouth of Seneca river, down to Arlington Heights, the rebels have heavy pickets and are daily expecting reinforcements to enable them to extend to Conrad's Ferry. There are now at least 6000 along the line. On Friday 1000 Mississippians reached the vicinity of Fairfax Court House, with 60 pieces of artillery. The Rebels estimate their forces before Washington at 125,000. They say an attack will be made this week, and simultaneously demonstrations are to be made near the mouth of Occoquan and at Edwards, Nolan's, or White House Ferry. They have plenty of provisions and whiskey. All the shops and families have been drained of salt, sugar and coffee, and many cannot purchase them. Men frequently come down to the river and beg piteously of the Marylanders for a pittance of these articles. The cattle suffer terribly from the want of salt. Four sons who had deserted were yesterday arrested and taken back to the Rebel army, and their aged father was taken also as a hostage.

New York, Sept. 6.

Forty-three members of the American Guard a secession corps in Strasburg, N. J., were seized by the Federal Marshal yesterday. A Lieutenant and private were found with them, and were obliged to take the oath of allegiance. It is alleged that a large number of people in Bergen County are secessionists, and the authorities will soon arrest the leaders.

The *Post's* special Washington dispatch says there is no doubt but a concerted advance will be made by the Rebels in a few days.

The *Herald* has a special dispatch from Fortress Monroe confirming the evacuation of Fort Mason at Ocracoke Creek, 12 miles south of Hatteras.

The guns were spiked and munitions of war destroyed. The *Susquehanna* was to go down and take possession. A large majority of the North Carolinians, after taking the oath of allegiance, wished to volunteer and fight for the flag.

Assurances were received from Newbern that if supplied by a proper force, a flag would be raised there and a majority of the inhabitants will aid in establishing it permanently.

The Unionists ask the aid of the Federal Government to support them when they will throw off the rebel yoke.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

The War Department sent orders yesterday to Gen. Wool to permanently hold Hatteras Island.

The Pension Bureau has already commenced pensioning soldiers wounded during the present war.

Commodore Stringham transacted business at the Navy Department to-day, and will at once return to the fleet.

The new Steamer *Pensacola* will leave here in a few days, probably for New York. The War Department is receiving troops as fast as they can be conveniently armed and assigned positions.

A reconnaissance was made to-day along the whole frontier of the Federal army in Virginia, from a point opposite Chain Bridge to Alexandria. The condition of all the camps is excellent, and strict military discipline is enforced. The soldiers are anxious to meet the enemy, however large his numbers.

The heavy firing of this morning was from battery practice, which persons miles distant construed into an engagement, a battle having from day to day been predicted, owing to the approach of the armies. Gen. McClellan crossed Long Bridge last night and passed along the outposts of the army, returning by way of Chain Bridge to personally satisfy himself of the condition of affairs, and arrived back in Washington before midnight.

His own habits of watchfulness and industry have a most excellent effect on the entire army.

The Rebels have taken possession and erected earthworks on a hill about a mile south of, and commanding the residences of Messrs. Vandewalker and Vanderbecker, four miles from Chain Bridge, both of which are occupied by our pickets, while the Rebel pickets are also in plain sight. The firing between them is frequent, each party availing itself of every opportunity for a shot. It is feared the Rebels intend shelling these houses, which belong to well known Union men. Monson's Heights are still occupied by the Rebels who have planted two heavy pieces at their earth-works.

Richmond, Sept. 6.

102 Federal prisoners reached here this afternoon. They were taken by Floyd near Gauley bridge last week. 100 belong to the Ohio 7th. There are about 2,000 Federal prisoners here now.

The weather in the mountains is quite cool, and clothing is absolutely needed by many of the soldiers. Congress was in session about two hours on the 3d, and then adjourned until the 2d Monday in November.

Louisville, Sept. 6.

The *Mobile Tribune*, of the 2d, states that while men were employed in getting the dry dock ready to be raised at Pensacola, they were fired upon from Fort Pickens. The first was a blank shot, the second solid, and the third a shell. The last came near doing damage, and the men left speedily. The *Tribune* asks indignantly, Is not this an outrageous act of war?

Hon. James S. Jackson has issued a spirited call for a regiment of Kentucky Cavalry under authority of the U. S. for three years. He states that the soil of Kentucky has been wantonly invaded.

The correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* writes under date of 4th inst.:

This morning the Government received a telegram from General Rosecrank, embracing information that he was then, with a considerable portion of his command, at a point half-way between Bulltown and Flatwoods, on his way to attack Wise and Floyd, or either of them who

might be in the vicinity of Summersville, on the bridge. He started from Clarksville headquarters upon this expedition, leaving a force to protect the Cheat Mountain pass Lee's front.

By this time he has doubtless joined Grant and the thus increased Union force is greatly up with the enemy, if the latter has not yet another of Wise's favorite and thorough-bred movements—to the rear.

4 O'CLOCK P. M.

Rascality of Consul Scott.

A Foreign Officer offers his services.

Purser Gallagher a Defaulter for \$2000.

Movement of Steamers to Fortress Monroe.

Looking after Gambling House.

Washington, Sept. 6. Gordon the rebel leader in the Maryland legislature was released to-day after taking the oath of allegiance.

Mr. Parsons the successor to Consul Scott, Rio Janeiro writes that he found the mail robbed of everything of value. Scuttling robbed the sailors' relief fund.

Baron Von Vegesack, a distinguished Swedish officer, offers his services to the Government. Purser Gallagher of the Washington Yard is a defaulter for \$200,000.

Fortress Monroe, Sept. 6.

The frigate *Roonoke* has returned to Charleston, having been relieved by the *Wm. M. Smith* new from that direction. The *City* is coaling for a cruise. The rebel news from Yorktown is about twelve miles above New News awaiting a chance to run the blockade. She has long been preparing at Norfolk. Peabody is hourly expected from Hatteras. Harriet Lane saved her best guns. The *Nebraska* and *Potomac* are expected here now.

Washington, Sept. 6.

A Faro bank proprietor was arrested to-day, it being reported that a paymaster's navy who is in custody has been patronizing establishment making large ventures. Numerous other gambling houses on Pennsylvania avenue were closed at an early hour in apprehension of Government interference.

Our forces near Alexandria found six six-pounders yesterday buried near the road. They were taken to Fort Ellsworth.

Reports from various points on the Virginia side of the Potomac represent all quiet night and this morning.

Three batteries of royal artillery have been ordered from India to Canada. The fleet proceed overland upward of one thousand. Two hundred horses for the royal army on passage for Canada.

The Union party of Iowa met in caucus Des Moines on the 25th, and nominated the following ticket for State officers:

For Governor—N. B. Baker of Clinton.

For Lieutenant Governor—M. Day, Henry county.

For Supreme Judge—Rufus Noble of Clay county.

Col. Baker was the last Democratic Gov. of New Hampshire. He has been a resident Iowa for several years, and is now Adj. General of the State. The other two gentlemen on the ticket are Republicans.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature to annex the western part of Elmore to Montpelier, Aug. 27th 1861.

Mails in Montpelier.

Southern and Eastern mail closes at 5:00 a. m. arrives at 5:15 p. m.

Northern and Western closes at 4:15 p. m. arrives at 9:00 a. m.

All matter for these mails must be in the office before time of closing, to go the same day.

Barre mail arrives daily at 8:30 a. m.; departs same day on arrival of Southern.

Bradford mail arrives daily at 10:00 p. m.; departs daily at 4:00 a. m.

Danville arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8:12 o'clock, a. m.; departs same days at 9:00 a. m.

Barre arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 3:20 p. m.; departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9:45 a. m.

Hudson Park, by Worcester and Elmore, arrives Wednesdays and Fridays at 5:00 p. m.; departs Saturdays at 1:30 p. m.; departs same as Danville.

Calais mail arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1:00 p. m.; leaves alternate days on arrival of Western.

Berlin from two to six times a week.

OFFICE NOTES FROM 7:00 A. M. TO 8:00 P. M.

JAMES G. FRENCH, U. S. M. O.

Montpelier, May 1, 1861.

A DAILY FREEMAN

Will be published at this office until further notice. Two editions will be issued, one ready for the mail West, and the other to leave Montpelier in the afternoon, the other in the morning in season for the morning mail. Each edition will contain the latest telegraphic news to the time of going to press.

The Terms will be.

\$4.00 per year, or \$1.00 for three months, by mail subscribers and those taking the paper from the office.

\$5.00 per year, or \$1.25 for three months, by village subscribers—paper delivered at their houses or places of business.

Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms. Orders are solicited.

C. W. WILLARD.

WASHINGTON CO. GRAMMAR SCHOOL. The Fall Term, under the charge of D. D. GORHAM, Principal, assisted by Mrs. GORHAM, will commence Monday, Sept. 24. The

MONTPELIER UNION SCHOOL. will be opened at the same time. These schools furnish unsurpassed facilities for a sound and thorough education.